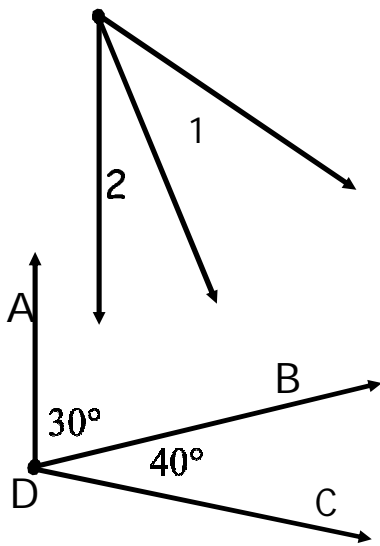


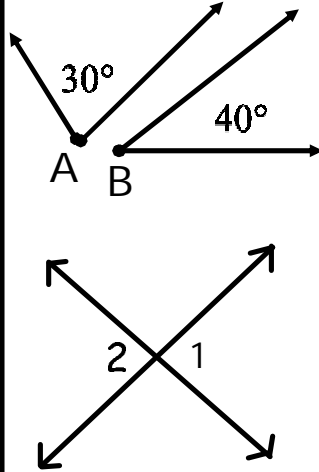
1.5 Day 1: Angle Pair Relationships

Examples:



SHARE A SIDE
" " VERTEX

Non-Examples:

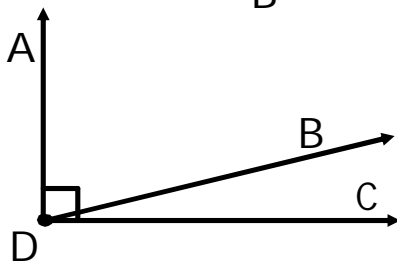
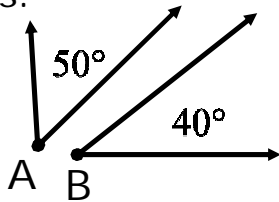


DON'T
SHARE

Adjacent Angles:

2 ANGLES THAT
SHARE A COMMON
VERTEX AND
SIDE BUT HAVE
NO COMMON
INTERIOR
POINTS

Examples:

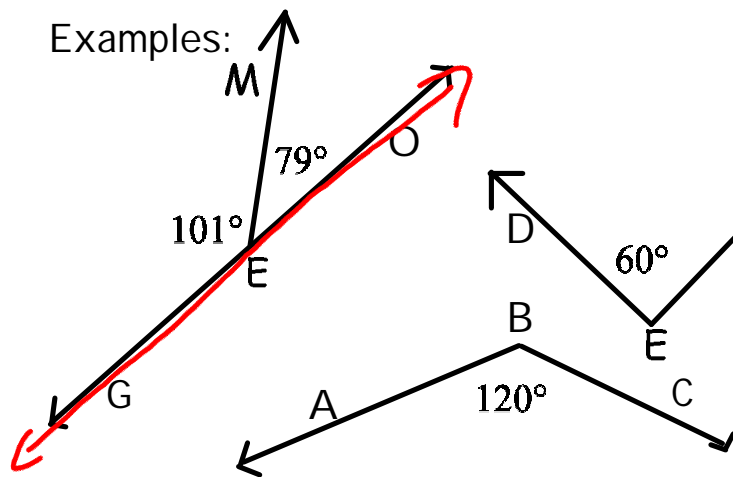


- SUM TO 90°
- BOTH ACUTE
- DON'T HAVE TO BE ADJ.

Complementary:

2 ANGLES WHOSE
SUM OF MEASURES
 $= 90^\circ$

THEY DO NOT
HAVE TO BE
ADJACENT



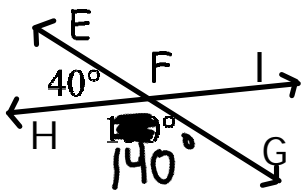
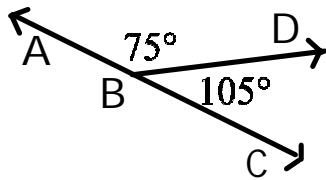
- SUM TO 180°
- DON'T HAVE TO BE ADJ.

Supplementary:

2 ANGLES WHOSE
SUM OF MEASURES
 $= 180^\circ$

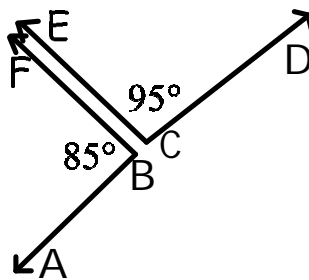
THEY DO NOT
NEED TO BE
ADJACENT

Examples:



SUM TO 180°
ADJACENT

Non-Example:

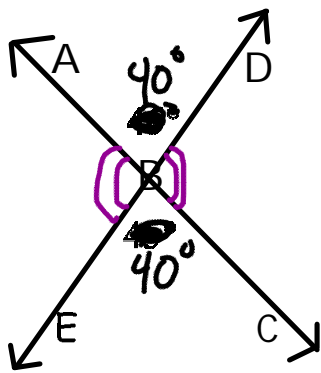


SUM TO 180°
NOT ADJ.

Linear Pair:

2 ADJACENT \angle s
WHERE THEIR
NON COMMON
SIDES FORM
A LINE

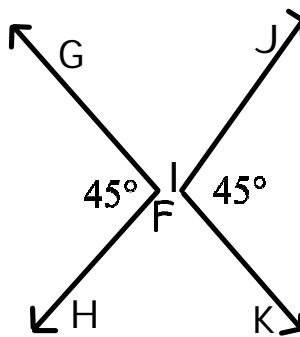
Example:



CONGRUENT

COMMON VERTEX
INTERSECTING
LINES

Non-Example:



CONGRUENT

Vertical Angles:

2 ANGLES WHOSE
SIDES FORM
2 LINES

Example 1: Give the Supplement and Complement of the following angles.

a) 43° Supplement: 137°
 $180^\circ - 43^\circ = 137^\circ$

Complement: 47°
 $90^\circ - 43^\circ = 47^\circ$

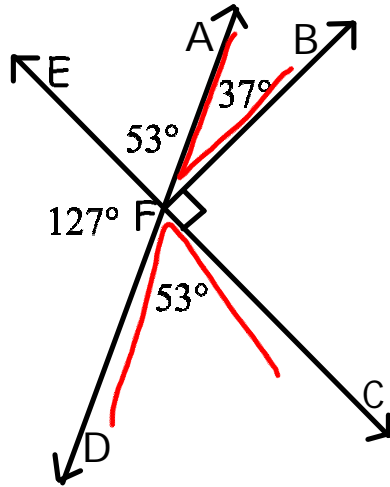
b) 120° Supplement: 60°

Complement:

c) 55° Supplement: 125°
 $180 - 55 =$

Complement: 35°
 $90^\circ - 55^\circ = 35^\circ$

Example 2: Use the following diagram to answer the questions.



- a) Name a pair of complementary angles: 90°
- b) Name a pair of supplementary angles:
- c) Name a linear pair:
- d) Name a pair of vertical angles:
- e) Name a pair of adjacent angles: